

Paralympic athletes, coaches, sports leaders, and sexual abuse survivors.

The bill passed by the Senate by unanimous consent on August 4, 2020, and its companion bill, H.R. 7881, has bipartisan support here in the House as well.

I commend the work of Senators BLUMENTHAL and MORAN, as well as Representatives TED LIEU, JOHN CURTIS, DIANA DEGETTE, SUSAN BROOKS, ANN KUSTER, and MICHAEL BURGESS for their tireless work on this bill.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2330, the Empowering Olympic, Paralympic, and Amateur Athletes Act of 2020.

In 2016, we were shaken by the revelations of abuse that permeated USA Gymnastics and the Olympic community. While the blame for this abuse falls squarely at the feet of the predator, USA Gymnastics and the U.S. Olympic & Paralympic Committee also failed the victims.

In 2017, the U.S. Olympic Committee created the U.S. Center for SafeSport. SafeSport is an independent organization entrusted with responding to reports of abuse and misconduct within the Olympic Committee.

S. 2330 supports the work that SafeSport is doing and helps address the shortcomings in the committee that allowed the abuse to occur. One of the most important reforms in this bill is a requirement that athletes serve on the governing bodies that oversee their sports, ensuring that athletes finally get a seat at the table.

I thank Senator MORAN and the other Senators who investigated these issues and developed these important reforms.

I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I again acknowledge the leadership and commitment of so many of my colleagues who worked in a bipartisan fashion on this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I support S. 2330, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Empowering Olympic, Paralympic and Amateur Athletes Act.

The Olympics are meant to be a celebration. A coming together of our Nation's finest, who have given their all to represent us on the world's stage.

And yet, over the past several years, abuse allegations have filtered into every corner of the Olympic sports.

USOP—the very body that was created to care for our athletes—became more concerned about protecting its brand than the athletes themselves. We know now that USOPC and USA Gymnastics officials knew about the horrific sexual assault allegations brought against Larry Nassar, and still chose to ignore them.

It is long past time for a change.

Our Olympic athletes devote their entire lives to representing the United States of America. Today, Congress is making good on our promise to represent them.

This legislation includes my bill to form an independent, blue-ribbon commission to study and reform the Nation's top sport's governing body.

The 16-member independent commission would be made up of, at least, eight Olympic or Paralympic athletes and will be tasked with studying how the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee operates, and provide Congress a list of recommendations to better protect the nation's top athletes.

A gold medal is not worth the lives that have been torn apart because of this.

I'm thrilled that we're passing this bill, but today's victory is only the first step towards much needed reform of the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee.

I look forward to continuing to work with the USOPC, National Governing Bodies, and athletes across the nation so that we may strive towards a more resilient Team USA.

We must continue to find ways to give our athletes a voice in the process—and to ensure that it's putting their well-being above all else.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2330.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF S. 2330

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 46) to correct the enrollment of S. 2330, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 46

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of S. 2330, an Act to amend the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act to provide for congressional oversight of the board of directors of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee and to protect amateur athletes from emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Senate shall—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)(D) of section 220504 of title 36, United States Code, as amended by section 6(b)(2) of the Act, strike “percent”;

(2) in subsection (a)(1)(H) of section 220541 of title 36, United States Code, as added by section 8(a)(1)(B) of the Act, strike “in a manner than” and insert “in a manner that”;

(3) in subsection (f)(4)(B) of section 220541 of title 36 United States Code, as added by

section 8(a)(1)(E) of the Act, insert “and the Committee on the Judiciary” after “the Committee on Energy and Commerce”;

(4) amend paragraph (1) of section 220541(g) of title 36, United States Code, as added by section 8(a)(1)(E) of the Act, to read as follows:

“(1) MANDATORY PAYMENTS.—

“(A) FISCAL YEAR 2021.—On January 4, 2021, the corporation shall make a mandatory payment of \$20,000,000 to the Center for operating costs of the Center for fiscal year 2021.

“(B) SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS.—For fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter, the corporation shall make a mandatory payment of \$20,000,000 to the Center not later than the close of business on the first regular business day in January.”; and

(5) in subsection (h)(2)(C)(iii) of section 220541 of title 36, United States Code, as added by section 8(a)(1)(E) of the Act, insert “and the Committee on the Judiciary” after “the Committee on Energy and Commerce”.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROMOTING ALZHEIMER'S AWARENESS TO PREVENT ELDER ABUSE ACT

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6813) to amend the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act to improve the prevention of elder abuse and exploitation of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6813

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Promoting Alzheimer's Awareness to Prevent Elder Abuse Act”.

SEC. 2. ADDRESSING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE IN BEST PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(b) of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21711(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (2) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(3) by striking “Not later than” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than”;

(4) in paragraph (1)(B), as so redesignated—

(A) in clause (ii), by inserting “, including witnesses who have Alzheimer's disease and related dementias” after “other legal issues”; and

(B) in clause (iii), by striking “elder abuse cases,” and inserting “elder abuse cases (including victims and witnesses who have Alzheimer's disease and related dementias),”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) TRAINING MATERIALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In creating or compiling replication guides and training materials under paragraph (1)(B), the Elder Justice Coordinator shall consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, State, local, and Tribal adult protective services, aging,

social, and human services agencies, Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, and nationally recognized nonprofit associations with relevant expertise, as appropriate.

“(B) UPDATING.—The Elder Justice Coordinator shall—

“(i) review the best practices identified and replication guides and training materials created or compiled under paragraph (1)(B) to determine if the replication guides or training materials require updating; and

“(ii) perform any necessary updating of the replication guides or training materials.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall—

(1) take effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply on and after the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON OUTREACH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(c)(2) of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21711(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as clauses (i) through (iv), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(2) by striking “a report detailing” and inserting the following: “a report—

“(A) detailing”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) with respect to the report by the Attorney General, including a link to the publicly available best practices identified under subsection (b)(1)(B) and the replication guides and training materials created or compiled under such subsection.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to the report under section 101(c)(2) of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21711(c)(2)) submitted during the second year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6813, the Promoting Alzheimer's Awareness to Prevent Elder Abuse Act. This bill requires the Justice Department's training materials to address treating, protecting, and caring for people living with Alzheimer's and related dementias.

More than 5 million Americans are currently living with Alzheimer's or dementia. One study estimates that over 50 percent of these individuals may experience some type of elder abuse. Neglect is the most often reported type of abuse, followed by financial exploitation.

Building upon the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act of 2017, H.R. 6813 addresses the need for better training of law enforcement officers, first responders, social workers, prosecutors, and judges. This legislation would strengthen the best practices and training materials available to medical professionals and financial services personnel who interact with this special population.

Significantly, the bill would also establish a new requirement to address situations in which individuals living with Alzheimer's or dementia may be involved in a criminal case as a victim or a witness.

In addition, the bill requires greater collaboration and consultation between government agencies at the Federal, State, and local levels, as well as with nationally recognized nonprofit associations with relevant expertise.

According to one recent report, deaths attributed to Alzheimer's disease and dementia rose to more than 20 percent above normal this summer. In June alone, there were more than 61,000 dementia-related deaths, 10,000 more than the same period last year. Increased isolation, stress, and staff shortages at nursing homes are all likely contributing factors to the higher-than-normal death toll.

Our seniors living in long-term care facilities are particularly vulnerable and isolated given current physical distancing measures that limit contact with family members and other visits. Most of these residents have some form of cognitive impairment and are at an even greater risk of mistreatment or exploitation. This legislation would expand the quality and scope of dementia-specific training materials, leading to improved practices and processes to combat elder abuse and exploitation.

As this public health crisis continues, our senior citizens face even greater risk. This legislation addresses an important and timely need for this uniquely vulnerable population.

I thank Representative DEUTCH for introducing this legislation that has strong bipartisan support and for his leadership in expanding protections for our vulnerable citizens living with Alzheimer's and dementia.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that today the House is considering the Promoting Alzheimer's Awareness to Prevent Elder Abuse Act, which I introduced with fellow Judiciary Committee member Representative TED DEUTCH.

Elder abuse, which includes financial fraud, physical abuse, and neglect affects at least 10 percent of senior citizens each year. Seniors living with Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia are especially vulnerable to elder abuse.

It is estimated that up to 50 percent of these individuals fall prey to fraud, exploitation, and other harm. Often seniors suffering from these conditions have a harder time communicating with first responders and other professionals, which, in turn, makes it harder to provide help.

H.R. 6813 will help Americans struggling with Alzheimer's and dementia by equipping first responders and caregivers with essential tools to prevent and respond to incidents of elder abuse. Specifically, this legislation directs the Department of Justice to develop best practices for assisting professionals, including law enforcement, emergency personnel, and medical professionals who encounter and support people living with Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia.

I continue to hear from seniors in southwestern Pennsylvania about the strain COVID-19 has placed on their lives and the prevalence of virus-related scams. I hope this bill will alleviate some of those burdens.

Again, I thank my colleague, Representative TED DEUTCH, for working with me to help stop elder abuse and to protect our Nation's seniors. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for yielding.

I stand in strong support of H.R. 6813, the Promoting Alzheimer's Awareness to Prevent Elder Abuse Act. This bill is as simple as it is bipartisan.

Too many of the folks who are charged with protecting older Americans don't have the specialized knowledge and training needed to assist people with Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia. This knowledge gap will be a growing problem as our Nation's population continues to age.

In 2019, there were about 5.8 million people in the United States who were living with Alzheimer's. By 2050, the population is estimated to grow to close to 14 million people. And while not all of those with dementia are seniors, 81 percent of people living with Alzheimer's in the United States are 75 years of age or older.

People living with Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia are especially vulnerable to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, and they are frequent targets for fraud and other scams. This means more interactions between people with Alzheimer's and first responders, adult protective services, the courts, and others in the community.

Families and other caregivers know the challenges of dementia. These diseases steal so much from their loved ones, but caregivers step up every day to help people with dementia stay safe and stay healthy. Unfortunately, the strategies and caregiving practices that they use aren't known by others who are charged with preventing elder abuse and fraud.

□ 1445

This bill will close that gap in knowledge.

The bipartisan Promoting Alzheimer's Awareness to Prevent Elder Abuse Act will ensure that first responders, court officers, and other social services personnel have access to the best practices and necessary training to assist people with Alzheimer's.

This bill will bring everyone together—the Department of Justice; Department of Health and Human Services; State, local, and Tribal adult protective services; law enforcement, aging, social, and human services agencies; and nonprofit associations—to develop best practices and training materials to get everyone on the same page to help.

By ensuring that everyone knows how to support people with Alzheimer's, we can better protect against fraud and abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Pennsylvania, Congressman RESCHENTHALER, for his strong work and strong support of this bill. We have built a strong, bipartisan coalition that supports this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to extend appreciation to the Alzheimer's Association for their expertise and for their advocacy. They have done so much to support people with Alzheimer's and their caregivers. This bill will put Federal Government support behind their important work. It will help to support people with Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia. It will help their caregivers who look out for this vulnerable population.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge passage of this bill.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) for yielding me the time.

I hope my time has not started running. We are trying to be COVID-19 safe.

Mr. Speaker, let me thank the sponsor of this bill, Mr. DEUTCH, and his bipartisan cosponsors, and indicate my strong support for H.R. 6813, Promoting Alzheimer's Awareness to Prevent Elder Abuse, and to let him know that this is something that I think is enormously important and is seen throughout our districts.

As I talk about this legislation, however, let me say what a pleasure it was for me to do a video to celebrate our virtual walk right in Houston, Texas, 2020 Walk to End Alzheimer's, where thousands will be walking in their front yards, they will be walking in backyards, they will be walking on trails, they will be walking in parks. They will be committed to ending Alzheimer's through the Houston Alzheimer's Association and the region.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank them for their great leadership. I have joined

them every year at the University of Houston. These are committed and dedicated caretakers and others who want to make sure that they keep seniors safe.

This bipartisan legislation strengthens the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act passed by Congress in 2017 by providing for better collection and use of data on elder abuse and requiring the Department of Justice's Elder Justice coordinator to develop best practices and training materials for professionals treating, protecting, and caring for people living with Alzheimer's and related dementia.

This is an important initiative with a companion bill.

According to the National Council on Aging, seniors who have been abused have a 300 percent higher risk of death when compared to those who have not been mistreated. Combine that with COVID-19 and caretakers getting COVID-19 and sometimes strange persons coming in to take care of your loved one. This is an important initiative.

During the current pandemic, the health and safety of people living with Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia are at an even greater risk. Approximately 7 out of 10 residents in long-term facilities have some form of cognitive impairment, with 29 percent having mild impairment, 23 percent moderate impairment, and 19 percent severe impairment.

We know when the misguided recommendations came from the Federal Government that it was only elders that got COVID-19, we understood that, of course, that was not true, but we know COVID-19 was in nursing homes. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, so this is, of course, a very important initiative for helping to safeguard our elder population.

But more importantly, I want to say that we need to end Alzheimer's, or dementia, as we know it, and I join my colleagues in supporting this very important legislation.

I know Mr. DEUTCH's commitment to fighting Alzheimer's, ending it in our lifetime, providing a cure, and also to end elder abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I ask everyone to support H.R. 6813.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary and as a cosponsor, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6813, the "Promoting Alzheimer's Awareness to Prevent Elder Abuse Act," introduced by Congressman DEUTCH of Florida.

This bipartisan legislation strengthens the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act passed by Congress in 2017, by providing for better collection and use of data on elder abuse and requiring the Department of Justice's Elder Justice Coordinator to develop best practices and training materials for professionals treating, protecting, and caring for

people living with Alzheimer's and related dementias.

Companion legislation (S. 3703) passed the Senate on August 6, 2020.

Mr. Speaker, according to the National Council on Aging, seniors who have been abused have a 300 percent higher risk of death when compared to those who have not been mistreated.

During the current pandemic, the health and safety of people living with Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia are at even greater risk.

Approximately seven out of ten residents in long-term care facilities have some form of cognitive impairment, with 29 percent having mild impairment, 23 percent moderate impairment, and 19 percent severe impairment.

According to one study, over 50 percent of nursing home staff admitted to mistreating (e.g. physical violence, mental abuse, neglect) older patients within the prior year.

With current social isolation measures limiting contact with family members and other visitors, these individuals are at even greater risk of abuse and exploitation.

Several federal agencies currently collect elder abuse data on an ongoing basis. Two distinct data sets include the National Adult Maltreatment Report System (NAMRS) (which collects state-level adult protective services data) and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) (which collects data on suspected elder financial exploitation submitted by financial institutions).

Although many cases may go unreported, the National Adult Maltreatment Report System (NAMRS) (which collects state-level adult protective services data) reflects data on elder abuse cases reported to state and local authorities.

Based on the most currently reported data, neglect comprised the highest percentage across types of elder abuse, followed by financial exploitation.

Financial exploitation causes large economic losses for elders, families, businesses, and government programs, and one of the key factors that makes the elderly more susceptible to financial exploitation is cognitive decline.

According to data collected by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), financial exploitation lasts longer than average in cases where the targeted person has a diminished cognitive capacity.

Such person are particularly vulnerable to scams as their condition makes it more difficult for them to communicate the crimes to law enforcement or to seek critical assistance from first responders or other social services personnel.

People living with Alzheimer's or dementia often have difficulty understanding or explaining situations; and their behaviors may be misunderstood as uncooperative, disruptive or combative.

The Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act required the Justice Department to create training materials to help criminal justice, health care, and social services personnel assess and respond to elder abuse cases.

Under the Act, the Elder Justice Coordinator is responsible for evaluating training models to determine best practices and creating or compiling and making publicly available replication guides and training materials for law enforcement officers, first responders, social workers,

prosecutors, judges, individuals working in victim services, adult protective services, medical personnel, mental health personnel, financial services personnel, and any other individuals that encounter and support people living with Alzheimer's and other types of dementia.

The legislation before us builds upon existing requirements for training materials by requiring the Elder Justice Coordinator to engage in greater consultation with relevant entities and stakeholders.

H.R. 6813 would also require further training materials relating to victims and witnesses who have Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

One study determined that a significant subset of individuals with dementia illnesses could reliably report on emotional events and were even able to report details of the event accurately and to recall the same event with the same accuracy after a short time delay.

Crime victims with dementia should be evaluated for their ability to remember emotional events in order to determine whether they can provide testimony about the criminal events.

This legislation would require the Elder Justice Coordinator to develop specific training materials for these types of cases.

The bill also aligns with the latest recommendations from the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease, which includes disseminating information on abuse of this vulnerable population and educating law enforcement about interacting with these individuals.

Mr. Speaker, dementia-specific training materials will improve the quality of professionals' interactions with individuals living with Alzheimer's and other dementia, and will also help protect them from elder abuse and exploitation.

Mr. Speaker, in this time when the nation is being ravaged by the coronavirus pandemic, greater dissemination of best practices and improved training materials will help first responders, law enforcement, medical professionals and other individuals effectively interact with people living with Alzheimer's and other dementia who are targeted by fraud and in need.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I just wanted to again reiterate what an honor it was to work with my friend and colleague, Representative TED DEUTCH, on this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 6813, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this issue touches millions of families across America who have a loved one living with Alzheimer's or dementia.

For this vulnerable population, there is far too great a risk of elder abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation, and the current pandemic has taken a tremendous toll. Across the country, residents of long-term care facilities are facing increased risk around COVID-19, as well as greater mortality rates.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting pas-

sage of H.R. 6813 today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6813.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICA'S CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3051) to improve protections for wildlife, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3051

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "America's Conservation Enhancement Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT, DISEASE, AND PREDATION

Sec. 101. Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for reducing human-predator conflict.

Sec. 102. Losses of livestock due to depredation by federally protected species.

Sec. 103. Depredation permits for black vultures and common ravens.

Sec. 104. Chronic Wasting Disease Task Force.

Sec. 105. Invasive species.

Sec. 106. North American Wetlands Conservation Act.

Sec. 107. National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.

Sec. 108. Modification of definition of sport fishing equipment under Toxic Substances Control Act.

Sec. 109. Reauthorization of Chesapeake Bay Program.

Sec. 110. Reauthorization of Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998.

Sec. 111. Chesapeake watershed investments for landscape defense.

TITLE II—NATIONAL FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Sec. 201. Purpose.

Sec. 202. Definitions.

Sec. 203. National Fish Habitat Board.

Sec. 204. Fish Habitat Partnerships.

Sec. 205. Fish Habitat Conservation Projects.

Sec. 206. Technical and scientific assistance.

Sec. 207. Coordination with States and Indian Tribes.

Sec. 208. Interagency Operational Plan.

Sec. 209. Accountability and reporting.

Sec. 210. Effect of this title.

Sec. 211. Nonapplicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Sec. 212. Funding.

Sec. 213. Prohibition against implementation of regulatory authority by Federal agencies through Partnerships.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 301. Study to review conservation factors.

Sec. 302. Study and report on expenditures.

Sec. 303. Use of value of land for cost sharing.

TITLE I—WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT, DISEASE, AND PREDATION

SEC. 101. THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR REDUCING HUMAN-PREDATOR CONFLICT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7001(d) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. 742b note; Public Law 116-9) is amended—

(1) by striking "paragraph (7)(A)" each place such term appears and inserting "paragraph (8)(A)";

(2) by striking "paragraph (7)(B)" each place such term appears and inserting "paragraph (8)(B)";

(3) in paragraph (6)(C)(iv), by striking "subparagraph (C)" and inserting "clause (iii)";

(4) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8);

(5) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

"(7) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR REDUCING HUMAN-PREDATOR CONFLICT.—

"(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

"(i) BOARD.—The term 'Board' means the Reducing Human-Predator Conflict Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

"(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term 'prize competition' means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for reducing human-predator conflict established under subparagraph (B).

"(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the America's Conservation Enhancement Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the 'Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for reducing human-predator conflict'—

"(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to reducing the frequency of human-predator conflict using nonlethal means; and

"(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes reducing human-predator conflict using nonlethal means, which may include the application and monitoring of tagging technologies.

"(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

"(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the 'Reducing Human-Predator Conflict Technology Advisory Board'.

"(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

"(I) predator-human interactions;

"(II) the habitats of large predators;

"(III) biology;

"(IV) technology development;

"(V) engineering;

"(VI) economics;

"(VII) business development and management; and

"(VIII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

"(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

"(I) select a topic;

"(II) issue a problem statement;

"(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to reduce human-predator conflict using nonlethal means; and